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## BIWEEKLY REPORT

COMMUNIST STATEMENTS REGARDING INTERVENTION  
IN VIETNAM AND POSSIBLE NEGOTIATIONS

15 January 1966

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State Dept. review completed

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GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Washington 25, D. C.  
15 January 1966

MEMORANDUM

Attached is a compilation of Communist statements on possible direct military intervention in the Vietnam situation, and on possible negotiations toward a settlement, received since our special report [redacted] issued 6 January 1966.

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[redacted]  
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SUMMARY

NEGOTIATIONS

INTERVENTION

USSR Moscow's position has not changed.

The Soviet Union's public expressions of support for the DRV remain unchanged.

China Peking has responded to the US peace campaign with a mounting propaganda attack vehemently denouncing the US effort as a "hoax" designed to mask US escalation of the war. The hard Chinese line appears designed to encourage Hanoi to reject a negotiated settlement except on the Communist terms.

The Chinese have concentrated their propaganda attacks on the US peace effort and have made no statements concerning intervention beyond repeating Peking's general pledge of "support" for the Vietnamese.

DRV The cessation of the bombings of North Vietnam which is now entering its fourth week has not provoked any change in the DRV's propaganda on settling the war. Hanoi has continued to claim that the suspension of the air strikes and the entire US "peace offensive" is a "hoax" to cover up further escalation of the war. To undercut the US contention that it is sincere in its search for peace, DRV propaganda has accused the US of

No statements by the DRV on intervention have been noted during the reporting period.

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NEGOTIATIONS

INTERVENTION

DRV repeated "provocative"  
Cont'd overflights of the DRV  
and has stepped up its  
reporting of the "aggres-  
sive acts" of the Ameri-  
cans in South Vietnam.

NFLSV The Front has also roundly  
condemned the US peace  
moves as a "trick" by the  
US designed to cover up  
further escalation of the  
war. In general, the  
Front's statements during  
this period on settling  
the war have been as de-  
fiant and unyielding as  
those set forth by Hanoi.

No statements by the NFLSV  
on intervention have been  
noted during the reporting  
period.

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Intervention

<u>Selected Soviet Public Statements</u>	<u>Selected Soviet Private Statements</u>	<u>Comments</u>
7 January 66: Upon his arrival in Hanoi CPSU secretary Shelepin reiterated the Soviet pledge "to render comprehensive support and assistance to the Vietnamese people..."		
7 January 66: A low-level commentary by Radio Moscow stated that "while extending assistance in the consolidation of the DRV's economy, the Soviet Union adopts effective measures aimed at consolidating the defense capability of the brotherly country." The commentary went on to say that Soviet weapons help the DRV people to "repulse" American planes and that Soviet supplied anti-aircraft guns had shot down hundreds of "intruding" US planes.		This is routine low-level Soviet propaganda.
8 January 66: In a low-level commentary Radio Moscow stated that, "The USSR is doing everything it can to insure that its		This propaganda line is aimed at Peking. Moscow has claimed that China is obstructing the flow of Soviet aid to Vietnam.

<u>Selected Soviet Public Statements</u>	<u>Selected Soviet Private Statements</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>8 January 66 Cont'd: supplies of war materials, planes, rockets, artillery, munitions, and so forth reach the fighters for Vietnamese freedom as quickly as possible."</p>		
<p>9 January 66: CPSU Secretary Shelepin, during a speech in Hanoi, stated that his presence "demonstrated anew the Soviet peoples' solidarity with the Vietnamese people and their unswerving determination to continue giving all-round assistance to the DRV to repulse US aggression." Later, Shelepin stated that Soviet foreign policy is directed, among other things, toward "the rendering of all-out support to the national liberation movement and at preventing another world war." He said the Soviets are "religiously loyal to Lenin's behest about their international duty" and "are giving and will continue to give the Vietnamese all possible support and assistance in strengthening the defense potential of the DRV and in the struggle against the aggression of US imperialism."</p>		<p>Embassy Moscow considers this speech "rather restrained" particularly considering the local circumstances. The main theme of the speech was an appeal for Communist unity in support of North Vietnam and it included a number of points aimed at discrediting the Chinese.</p>



Selected Chinese Communist References to Intervention

Selected Chinese  
Public Statements

Selected Chinese  
Private Statements

Comments

7 January 66: The People's  
Daily "Observer" declared  
that "the Chinese Government  
and people are determined  
to...support the Vietnamese  
people's struggle to resist  
US aggression and save their  
country, and to smash the  
criminal war expansion plans  
of US imperialism." [redacted]

This is a very generalized  
restatement of Peking's  
routine pledge to support  
the Vietnamese. [redacted]

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Negotiations

Selected Soviet  
Public Statements

Selected Soviet  
Private Statements

Comments

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8 January 66: Shelepin  
stated during a speech in  
Hanoi that "The line for  
solving the problem of  
peace in Vietnam has been  
expounded in the four point  
stand of the DRV government

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<u>Selected Soviet Public Statements</u>	<u>Selected Soviet Private Statements</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>8 January 66 Cont'd: and the stand of the NFLSV. The Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind approve and support these stands. The US imperialists must cease their aggression, withdraw from Vietnam, and must not challenge Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people."</p>		
<p>9 January 66: In his speech the next day Shelepin reiterated this point stating "The Soviet government and all Soviet people have supported and are supporting these legitimate demands." In this context he also said, "it is high time for the US to realize that a settlement in Vietnam is unimaginable without the participation of the NFLSV, the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people." Previously he had said, "The NFLSV is now the only lawful advocate of the will and aspirations of all South Vietnamese people." In relation to the US "peace offensive" Shelepin said, "It is noticeable that the US, while publicizing its so-called peace initiative, at the same time continues to build up its armed forces in South Vietnam and send more military material there."</p>		<p>These Soviet statements are the same as others made in Moscow during the past several months. Shelepin's statement about the US "peace initiative" is notably restrained, particularly in relation to Pham Van Dong's strong denunciation of the "deceitful" US "smokescreen."</p>

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Selected Soviet  
Public Statements

Selected Soviet  
Private Statements

Comments

11 January 66: In his reply to Pope Paul's New Year's message President Podgorny stated that, "a just settlement in Vietnam can be achieved on the basis of the well-known proposals of the DRV and the NFLSV." He added, "the Soviet Union fully supports these proposals..."

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Selected Chinese Communist References to Negotiations

Selected Chinese  
Public Statements

Selected Chinese  
Private Statements

Comments

7 January 66: The People's Daily "Observer" declares that the US 14-point peace proposition is a "gigantic fraud" and, critiquing it point by point, asserts that the proposal offers nothing new. The article adds that the question now "is not one of peace negotiations but rather the inflicting of still heavier blows on the US," and concludes that the Vietnamese "will fight resolutely until their struggle to resist US aggression and save their country is crowned with complete victory." It underscores that withdrawal of all US forces from South Vietnam "is the prerequisite for a political settlement of the Vietnam question."

This vehement attack appears to be Peking's response to the US 14-point proposition and to be designed to encourage Hanoi to continue to refuse negotiations except on the Communist terms.

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10 January 66: The People's Daily declared that the US had proposed to discuss the DRV 4-points and the US 14-points at the same time and asserted that the US "aim is to bury the four points of the DRV." The US offer, it

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Selected Chinese  
Public Statements

Selected Chinese  
Private Statements

Comments

10 January 66 Cont'd: added,  
"implies that the sovereignty,  
independence, reunification,  
and territorial integrity of  
Vietnam are not sacred and  
inviolable, but could be  
discussed, are negotiable,  
and can be bartered away  
through negotiations. This  
is indeed a monstrous in-  
sult to the Vietnamese  
people...the four points of  
the DRV are the sole basis  
and provide the most correct  
path for a political settle-  
ment of the Vietnam question."

11 January 66: The People's  
Daily declared that the US  
"scaling down of fighting"  
and "pause" in the bombing  
of North Vietnam is a "smoke-  
screen" and "prelude to its  
expansion of the war."

Peking continues to assert  
that the US peace effort is  
a "hoax" masking further US  
escalation and to oppose any  
negotiated settlement of the  
Vietnam question except on  
the Communist terms.

Selected North Vietnamese References to Negotiations

<u>Selected DRV Public Statements</u>	<u>Selected DRV Private Statements</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>2 January 66: A commentary by "Observer" in the DRV Army daily asserted that, "only when the Americans through words and actions recognize the four-point stand of our government will there be a basis for correctly solving the Vietnamese problem." Observer also insisted that "if the Americans refuse to withdraw their troops and to put an end to aggression, the end of the fighting cannot lead to a settlement of the Vietnamese problem. Nor can the fighting be ended. The fighting is actually ended only when the Vietnamese problem is very correctly solved."</p>		
<p>7 January 66: At a Conference of Intellectuals in Hanoi, Ta Quang Buu, who signed the 1954 Geneva agreements on behalf of the VPA, asserted that "the four-point stand put forth by the DRV Government on 8 April 1965 stemmed from the 1954 Geneva Agreements and was aimed at insuring strict respect and full implementation of the basic goals of these agreements." As such,</p>		<p>The North Vietnamese have repeatedly insisted that their "four-points" for settling the war conform to the essential points of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. In actuality, while the first two points do reflect the language and meaning of the Agreements, the latter two dealing with the role of the Front and reunification do not.</p>

Selected DRV  
Public Statements

Selected DRV  
Private Statements

Comments

7 January 66 Cont'd: he continued, "they form the only basis for the settlement of the Vietnam question." Buu also insisted that "if the US imperialists do not stop their aggressive war, do not withdraw all their expeditionary troops and weapons, do not abolish their military bases in South Vietnam, and do not discontinue forever their bombings of North Vietnam, there can never be peace negotiations."

8 January 66: At a reception in honor of Soviet Party Secretary Shelepin, DRV Premier Pham Van Dong accused the US of continuing its "aggressive" policy in Vietnam despite protestations of seeking peace. Dong insisted that the DRV's four-point stand must form the basis for any settlement of the war. In particular he insisted that the third point-recognition of the NFLSV--"is a very important one in the four points and is linked with the rest to form a united bloc."

Hanoi used the occasion of the Shelepin visit to once again assert its standard position on the settlement of the war. Specific reference to the third point may be in reaction to the claim by US spokesmen that this particular point does not reflect the spirit or letter of the 1954 Geneva agreements.



Selected National Liberation Front References to Negotiations

<u>Selected Liberation Front Public Statements</u>	<u>Selected Liberation Front Private Statements</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<p>5 January 66: A statement by the Central Committee of the Front condemned as a "trick" the recent US peace offensive. In part the statement affirmed the Front's support of the DRV's four-points as the basis for settling the war.</p>		<p>This Front Central Committee statement followed by one day the DRV's first official statement on the current US peace moves. In all respects the Front pronouncement appeared as tough and unyielding as the 4 January statement by the DRV.</p>
<p>8 January 66: A commentary carried by the Liberation Radio attacking the US peace moves stated in part that, "in order to have peace, the US imperialists must withdraw all the US troops and weapons to the US. They must let the South Vietnamese people solve their internal affairs by themselves. This is the only way to preserve the honor of the US."</p>		

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